

Business Notices.

GENIN'S.
No. 214 Broadway.
Selling immediate and permanent investments.
\$100,000 worth of East India Goods.
At cost and below cost.
\$100,000 stock of
LADIES' FURS.
For business, dress and traveling.
\$10,000 boys' HATS and CAPS.
All the latest styles.
\$5,000 children's and infants' FANCY HATS.
All to be sold at the lowest prices which the market has yet witnessed.
And with the reduced figures.
This Day,
Until the close of October.
J. N. GENIN.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway.
The entire stock of this establishment has been marked down at cost and below cost prices.
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment is such that no department was ever more complete than at the present time.

KERNAN REPORTS.
Vol. 4, Part I.
Reports of Cases
ARGUED AND DETERMINED
IN THE
COURT OF APPEALS
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
With Notes, References, and an Index.
By FRANCIS KERNAN, Counsel at Law.
Just published and for sale by
BANKS, GOSSEL & CO.,
No. 14 Nassau St., New-York,
No. 475 Broadway, Albany.

BEFORE PURCHASING.
The public are respectfully requested to examine our large and truly magnificent stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE, CRISTAL GLASSWARE,
BRONZE, CLOCKS, VASES, PARLORWARE,
CUTLERY, &c., &c.
Which we are determined to sell
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
And as low as they can be sold in the United States.
F. V. HADGWOOD & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE
TRUSS OFFICE, No. 27, Maiden Lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey St., between Broadway and Nassau St., New-York.
All cases of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and every variety of Diseases of the Urinary System, skillfully attended. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
At ALFRED MONROE & CO.'S,
No. 41 Broadway (between Grand and Canal Sts.).
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of Clothing, and Furnishing Goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
HATS, CLOTHING.—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. There is a good selection of all styles, from three years old and upward, for men or women wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 41 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS.—Consisting of BRACELETS, PINS, EARRINGS, RINGERS, WATCH CHAINS, GAITHERS, COFFERS, KEYS, &c., &c. Also, Gold Mounting, Broomsticks, for hair, in great variety, at
OSCAR'S, BROADWAY & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

GREAT REDUCTION.—RICH CARPETING.
RIVERS & LOUGHERY, No. 406 Broadway, near Grand St., offer their entire Fall Importation of RUGS, CARPETS, VALVES, TAPESTRIES, Brussels, Turkey, and Persian Carpets, &c., at a great reduction from recent prices.

FINE CUTLERY.—The undersigned call the attention of those who want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported.
Store only at No. 2 Astor House.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 Sewing Machines are now for sale at No. 49 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price is so low that they can be sold at a profit. Persons desiring to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from \$75 to \$150 for heavy, cumbersome, and complicated machines. It is true that the latter are more skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WALKER & CO., No. 49 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICHOPOREUS is the best and cheapest agent for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Cutting, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATER'S Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. At the WATER'S Piano Room, No. 335 Broadway. PIANOS and MELODEONS for rent, and rent allowed on purchase for sale on monthly payments.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
CHILSON'S NEW GOLD MEDAL
HOT AIR FURNACE,
Waterproof No. 306 Broadway, at Walker St., N. Y.

WIGS.—HAIR DYE.—WIGS.—BATCHLOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only one that does not burn the hair, the result of using the many hair dyes. Avoid all others as you would avoid a viper. Batchlor's Hair Dye and Wig Factory, No. 30 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General weakness and debility, the premonitions of vital decay, are replaced with vigor, activity, and a plentiful supply in every organ, by the action of the system, by the regulation, regulating, and exhalation of this life sustaining vegetable preparation.

HUBBARD'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from impurities, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.
A World's Fair Medal and First Premium Silver Medal have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer, THOMAS J. HUBBARD, Philadelphia.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

There was no excitement in Wall street yesterday, as compared with the previous day. The resolution of the banks to suspend paying specie over their counters for the present appeared to give general satisfaction, and produced a feeling of relief. Prices at the Stock Board advanced, and freights were firmer. There was some want of harmony at the Clearing-House, but a resolution was unanimously adopted by the bank officers in the evening to take the notes of the secured banks at par from customers and in payment of notes due the respective banks, and to settle balances with the same—a measure which will do away with all cause for dispute. Two or three of the banks paid specie up to 2 o'clock, and one (the Chemical) announced its intention at closing to continue to pay. The doors of the Savings Banks were not besieged by such crowds as on Tuesday, but most of them finally came to a resolution to pay the depositors only in city bills. Those who had hoped, by breaking down the banks, to make a good thing of it, must have been greatly disappointed when they found that specie brought a premium of only one per cent in the market. The Judges of the Supreme Court of this and the Brooklyn District came to a unanimous determination to grant no injunction and appoint no receiver in the case of a bank *ex parte*, or without proof of fraud, of which the suspension of specie payments was not to be regarded as a decisive indication. They were understood to be of opinion that the proceedings of the City Banks, thus far, were not within the inhibition of the Constitution. This action of the Judges would seem to do away with whatever necessity may have previously existed of convening the Legislature—a measure loudly called for at a meeting of merchants yesterday afternoon. As was expected, the suspension of the New-York Banks is producing a general suspension throughout the country. The accounts which we have received from other cities, together with ample sketches of matters and things in New York yesterday, will be found elsewhere.

Elections for State officers were held on Tuesday last in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, IOWA and MINNESOTA, all of which, we apprehend, resulted in favor of the Slave Democracy. In Pennsylvania, the division of the opposition was so obstinate as to paralyze effort, and the "Democracy" had it all their own way: in Ohio, there was a respectable contest, but the public attention was too

much absorbed by pecuniary anxiety, and the Republicans polled far less than their full vote, and are clearly beaten. Iowa, we judge, has gone the same way, for similar reasons. Minnesota is not yet heard from, but the results in the nearer States inspire little hope of a Republican victory. The heedless and ever-willing have been made to believe that the triumph of Freedom in Kansas is sure—that Buchanan and Walker are dealing fairly by it—and that no further effort outside of the Territory is required. We shall see whether this belief is in accordance with events which the future has in store.

The new Governors of those States are as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, WILLIAM F. PACKER of Williamsport, Ohio; OHIO, HENRY B. PAYNE of Cincinnati; IOWA, BENJ. M. SAMUELS of Dubuque; MINNESOTA, HENRY H. SIBLEY (probably).

The steamers Vanderbilt and Asia, now due at this port with three days' later news from Europe, had neither of them arrived up to the hour of our going to press.
By the arrival of the steamship Granada, from Havana, at New-Orleans, we are put in possession of the substance of the news brought by the steamship Northern Light, now on her way to this port with a million and a quarter of specie. The Hon. John B. Weller is Governor elect of California by a majority of 11,000 votes over both his competitors, and the Legislature is largely Democratic. Chief-Justice Murray had died, and Col. Casey, of Tennessee, been killed in a duel. In Lower California disturbances between the Americans and the authorities had occurred, and Gov. Castro was reported to have joined the former, in fear of a revolution. There were rumors of filibustering expeditions. The markets were dull; accounts from the mines good. The question of Slavery was being agitated in Oregon. From South America and Central America we have nothing of special interest. The English and French fleets had left the Chinese Islands. The murders of Mr. Sullivan, the British Minister, turned out to be hired braves. The Northern Light will be due here to-day or to-morrow.

The towering fabric of Mercantile Credit lies in ruins, and its crash is destined to shake the civilized world. Nowhere has this Credit been so distended, so bloated, as with us, and nowhere will its fall cause such a pervading disaster; but its ramifications are everywhere, and its downfall must everywhere be felt.

We must not be deceived by superficial appearances. To say that the Banks have failed, would be to state the case untruly, deceptively. The Banks of the older States are about all pertaining to our late balloon of Mercantile Credit that has not collapsed. Hardly anybody capable of owning a hundred dollars' worth of property that he wants to sell, would not be very glad to exchange it to-day for average bank notes; specie only is of greater value than they. Those who have really failed, and whose failure has involved nearly all others, are the farmers, mechanics, laborers and speculators or idlers of the interior, and especially of the Far West, who owe ten to a thousand dollars each to the merchants of whom they buy cloth, tea and sugar, which sums they are unable or unprepared to pay, and their insolvency reaches through the jobber, the importer, the banks, &c., even to Europe, and will draw down stately and venerable houses in London, Birmingham and Lyons. The aggregate of these unpaid "store-bills" amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, and the whole rests on this City as a fulcrum, but presses heavily on every side. New-England could probably pay all she owes if she could obtain pay from those who owe her; New-York could do so as well if not better; Pennsylvania and some other States perhaps as well; but the fearful burden of Western and Southern indebtedness weighs down all together. There is hardly a merchant reported "as suspended" or "failed" in our City who has not many more dollars due him than he owes; but those who owe him cannot collect from their customers; therefore, cannot pay him; therefore, he cannot pay; and the weight of this mountain of insolvency has broken down all that is beneath it.

We insist that this great lesson shall not be misread. The lenders in ten thousand bar-rooms, who are to-day cursing the Banks as broken, have themselves caused whatever there may be of Bank insolvency, by buying food and clothes for their families at the neighboring stores, and not paying for them when required. Foreign Debt, Railroad loans, Bank circulation, all could be readily met, but for this labyrinth of mercantile insolvency, which stretches from Pembina and El Paso to the banks of the Thames and the Rhine.

We urge the utmost forbearance and consideration with regard to existing indebtedness. Let the Banks, the merchants, the debtors of merchants, have all reasonable time allowed them to get into a solvent position. Haste, rapacity, panic, would only destroy assets, widen desolation, and intensify calamity. Let the ruins be cleared away patiently, savingly; but let the burnt child retain some wholesome and chastening recollection of the fire. Credit there will ever be, because there should be; Paper Currency there will ever be, because that is the Currency of Civilization, Commerce and Faith in Man; but Credit for merchandise by New-York to Minnesota or Texas; credit to any and every stranger who comes from a little town two thousand miles away with such letters of recommendation as everybody writes for anybody—this must henceforth cease, unless our merchants are in love with ruin. It ought to be the very first inquiry respecting a merchant wanting credit of importers, commission houses or banks—"Does he sell goods on time out of the City?"—and, if he does, that should be reason enough for refusal. Our City will lose fifty per cent of all that is now due her for goods sold on credit to retailers. Is not that enough? If not, let the fact that she must wait inconveniently for a good part of the other half, prove conclusive.

Why should the farmer sell his produce for anything but ready pay? Why should he buy goods any faster than he can pay for them? Why should a rich State like Ohio owe half its current crop to the reports? Why should planters and farmers obtain cash on delivery for their Cotton and Wool, yet buy their Cotton and Woolen fabrics on credit? Why should the West owe the East, or the Sea-board owe Europe? Fellow-sufferers by this terrible revolution! let us fully resolve that we will not have suffered in vain!

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, in another column, a letter from ex-Gov. Seymour, repelling the idea that, with reference to a financial policy, he will do anything but "strengthen the hands of Gov. King, whatever his policy may be." We had heard before that Gov. Seymour had pledged the Democratic members of the Legislature to sustain Gov. King if he would call

an extra session of the Legislature. But, unfortunately, however sacredly the distinguished gentleman might regard his pledge, the Democratic members might not endorse it; and one name paper is at a very heavy discount now. Again: even the Democratic members of the Legislature may represent anything but the sentiments of a majority of the People. The Bible says that the hoary head is the crown of wisdom, and we trust it will prove so in the case of Gov. King. He may safely think more than twice before he calls an extra session.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The Law of 1853 authorizes the redemption of stocks until the surplus shall have been reduced to \$6,000,000. The Secretary decided yesterday that that limit had been reached; in coming to this result he deducts \$7,500,000 in the mine and branch-mines. The redemption of stocks had ceased. The amount presented for redemption this morning was \$100,000. The Government will suspend on no other payment.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The entire amount of United States Stocks redeemed to-day was \$13,000, of which one-third went to Virginia, and nearly all the rest of New-York.
About \$50,000 worth of United States Stocks from New-York was redeemed this morning. After to-day, no further purchases will be made for the present. Official notice has been given to this effect.
The Postmaster-General left here this morning for Philadelphia and New-York, to look after sites for post-offices in these cities.
It is not true, as stated, that the Government of Nicaragua have recognized and agreed to the details of the treaty with that Republic adopted at a Cabinet meeting. The question is still under consideration. Yriarte, the Minister of Nicaragua, has left for New-York.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTROSE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The returns as far as received show a decrease in the vote from the election of last Fall. The County gives Wilmet about 700 majority. All the Republican County ticket is elected, including Chase for Assemblyman, Neal for Register and Recorder, and Mott for County Treasurer.

To the Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—2 a. m.
The Tenth Ward of this city gives 210 majority for Packer.
Cumberland County, 400 majority for Packer.
Westmoreland County, 900 majority for Packer.
The Seventh Ward of this city gives Packer 610 majority, and the Ninth Ward 521. The Democratic majority in the county is not less than 5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 3 a. m.
Second Ward, Packer 800 majority.
Fourth Ward, Packer 1,222 majority.
Twelfth Ward, Packer 553 majority.
Twenty-second Ward, Packer 315 majority.
Twenty-third Ward, Packer 537 majority.
Sixteenth Ward, Packer 328 majority.
First Ward, Packer 666 majority.
Lehigh County, 800 Democratic majority.

PHILADELPHIA, 3:30 a. m.
Third Ward, Packer 600 majority.
Seventeenth Ward, Packer 1,662 majority.
Twenty-first Ward, Packer 653 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, 4 a. m.
Nineteenth Ward, Packer 800 majority.
Twenty-fourth Ward, Packer 740 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
Cambria—The Democratic gain in this county is 1,300.
Indiana County gives 1,000 majority for Wilmet.
The complete returns of this city foot up, for Packer, 57,749; for Hazlet, 13,817; for Wilmet, 9,609.

The Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Court Judge have about the same majority. All the Democratic candidates have been elected to the Legislature and County Offices.

Ludlow, Democrat, has 5,300 majority over Conrad, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Northampton County—Eighteen districts show a majority of 3,000 for Packer. Packer's majority in Lehigh is over 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14—10:30 p. m.
The returns are coming in from most of the counties, and show Democratic majorities, with few exceptions.

Allegheny County, which has been counted at recent elections as a Republican stronghold, now shows but a small majority for Wilmet. The rest of the ticket is close and uncertain in the county. The Democrats probably elect their candidate for Commissioner and two Representatives to the Legislature.

INDIANA ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
SOUTH BEND (Ind.), Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The election for Member of Congress in the 13th District, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Brenton's death, resulted, as far as heard from, as follows:

Elkhart County gives Case (Rep.) 300 majority; Kosciusko, 400; Lagrange, 500. Allen gives Warren (Dem.) 900 majority, and Noble gives him 60. Case is undoubtedly elected.

INDIANA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
An election took place in Indiana yesterday to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court of the State, caused by the resignations of Judges Gookins and Stuart; also for County Clerks and Commissioners. The Democrats claim that under the Constitution the vacancies in the Supreme Court must be filled by the Governor, therefore they made no nominations.

Marion County elects a Republican Clerk and Commissioner.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
At the Republican County Convention to-day, Henry A. Brigham of West Troy received the nomination for State Senator, and Adam Van Allen for County Treasurer.

REPORTED DEATH OF COM. STEWART.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The reported death of Commodore Stewart was in error. He has been quite ill, but his health is now improving.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.
The deaths in this city last week were 123, of which twelve were from yellow fever.

GENERALS WALKER AND HENNINGSEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.
Gen. Henningsen arrived here to-day.
Gen. Walker's movement will be determined in a few days.

THE BANK LUCERN.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The bank Lucern, from the coast of Africa, bound to New-York, arrived here in a leaking condition, and with spars damaged and crew sick.

FALLING IN OF THE OLD MOHAWK BRIDGE.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.
The flooring of the old Mohawk Bridge gave way this forenoon, precipitating about 50 head of cattle a distance of eighteen feet into the river. Only one of the cows was hurt. This is the first accident that has occurred since the building of the bridge by Theodore Burr in 1808. It is expected to be repaired by to-morrow morning.

For additional Telegraph see Eighth Page.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

A CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCED.

A regular meeting of the Central Republican Committee was held last evening, at its rooms, No. 639 Broadway, John A. Kennedy presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Wm. Peel, and adopted.

The Chairman read a communication, stating that at the last regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Central Committee, and represent the necessity of a concert of action between the Finance and Executive Committees of the two bodies, and that the Committee so appointed were without, asking for admission, to enter and be heard in explanation.

Mr. Allen of the Tenth Ward moved that the Committee be admitted.

Mr. Macomber of the Fourteenth Ward opposed the motion, and moved that the communication be referred to the Executive Committee.

After some further debate the motion to admit was adopted, and a Committee appointed to usher in the gentlemen seeking admittance.

The Committee from the young men's body was thereupon admitted and introduced, and one of their number, Mr. Smith, explained the objects of the visit. He said that the body which he had the honor to represent (the Young Men's Committee) was unable to understand precisely for what objects they had been called into being by the action of the Central Committee, which acted in such a manner as to prevent them acting independently, while they refused to allow the two bodies to act in concert. This ought to be remedied. A decided understanding should be arrived at. The Young Men's Committee wished either to act independently or else more in harmony with the old men's body. Something should be done. Greater harmony should be maintained between the two bodies and greater efficiency insured.

The Chairman then informed the visitors of the resolution passed referring their application to the Executive Committee, which, he said, would give it all due attention, and act as speedily as the necessities of the case required.

Mr. Blunt of the Fifteenth Ward moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to see that the State and all other necessary tickets be printed and properly disposed of, so that the ensuing election, only twenty days distant, might not be permitted to go by default.

A Delegate thought that the printing of the State ticket devolved upon the State Committee, and thought it would be proper and according to usage to permit that body to take charge of the matter.

Mr. Marshall of the Twenty-first Ward hoped Mr. Blunt's resolution would pass. He (Mr. Marshall) was a delegate to the State Convention at Syracuse, and had something to do with and knew considerable about the formation of the State Committee, and was sorry to say that he believed (or was rather informed) that there was one person, at least, in that Committee who was anxious that the State election might go by default.

Mr. Kelly of the Fourth Ward defended the State Committee and every member thereof from the insinuation cast upon it by Mr. Marshall, and opposed Mr. Blunt's resolution. He hoped that the Committee proposed would be empowered only to confer, as he believed the State Committee would do their whole duty.

Mr. Marshall explained by saying that he had been very day informed by an intimate friend of Judge Hogeboom, that he (Judge Hogeboom) had never yet been officially notified of his nomination, and he (the speaker) believed that Gen. Nye had told him that the State Committee had not yet been called together. This looked like tardiness, to say the least.

The question was then put, and the resolution of Mr. Blunt adopted by a large majority.

Mr. Macomber offered a resolution, which was adopted with applause, heartily approving of the State nominations.

Mr. Marshall offered, and Mr. Macomber seconded, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, special legislation is always to be deprecated and avoided, and that a special session of the Legislature is not required by the exigency of the times.

Mr. Golden of the Twentieth Ward moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, but the motion was lost by a small majority.

The question then recurring on the original resolution, gave rise to a warm discussion.

Mr. Golden spoke warmly against its adoption. He said it was quite a resolution as this or any other Committee should act upon. Action upon the question by the Committee would be made a handle of by their opponents.

Dr. Scodgrass of the Seventh Ward hoped the resolution would not pass. Its adoption would have no effect on the Governor. The power of the bankers was too great.

Mr. Macomber believed the resolution to be wise and timely. Special legislation was dangerous, and the men who exerted themselves to put a clause in the Constitution against it deserved lasting honor. A call of the Legislature to meet in special session at this time would prove injurious to the Republican party, and would alienate from it those on whose support they relied—the honest and industrious people. The movement in favor of the call was got up by Horatio Seymour and other Democratic leaders, who in such movement sought only the injury of the Republican party.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith spoke against the resolution, the passage of which he regarded as unwise and impolitic. He had no sympathy for banks or bankers, but he did not favor hasty action on the subject of the resolution.

Mr. J. J. Doane was heart and hand in favor of the resolution. He could not see the difference between the Importers' and Traders' Bank and the firm of S. A. Lawrence and Bowen & McNamee, or any other firm that might find it necessary to fail or suspend. Who dreamed of calling a special session of the Legislature to aid and assist these private firms? No one. They were mere private firms; but when the money corporations, by over speculation, find it for their interest to suspend or fail, then, forsooth, the State must come to the rescue—a special session of the Legislature must be called to aid them to resume their swindling operations; for he believed that every dollar which they accepted on deposit beyond their ability to refund, was a swindle—no more nor less—such a swindle as, if committed by a savings bank, would cause the community to exclaim in holy horror. If we had a United States Bank there would be no such financial trouble as we are now laboring under. For himself, he felt no hesitation in declaring his belief in a United States Bank. He was yet an old United States Bank man, and thought that the banks, having gambled and lost, should take the consequences.

Dr. Scodgrass hoped the resolution would not pass. He had no love for the banks, but he was opposed to having labor in vain. The matter ought to be dropped, for even though the resolution should pass, it would have no effect on Governor King, whose backbones were not very stiff—he was afflicted with a chronic weakness.

After some further debate the resolution deprecating special legislation was passed by a vote of 22 to 15, and a copy of the same, properly attested, was ordered to be sent to the Governor without delay.

The seats of several members were then declared vacant for non-attendance.

The attention of the Committee was called to the fact that no steps had yet been taken for the election of two Cassanders and two Inspectors at the next election, and the Ward Associations were directed to vote for such officers at the next election.

Prof. T. G. Glauken-klee said there would be a German mass Republican meeting at the Volks Garten, Bowery, on the 22d inst., and invited the Committee to attend on the occasion. The invitation was accepted, and the Committee adjourned.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESSURE

EFFECT OF THE GENERAL STENSION.

EXCITEMENT ABATED.

New-York City Bills taken at Par.

ARRANGEMENTS IN REGARD TO STATE MONEY

SAVINGS BANKS FALL BACK ON THE LAW.

DEPOSITORS REQUIRED TO GIVE NOTICE.

The Run Running Out.

MERCHANTS ASK ACTION FROM THE LEGISLATURE

THE EFFECT OUT OF THE CITY.

From the unparalleled excitement of Monday, Wall street yesterday fell back to comparative spathy. Everybody seemed satisfied that the suspension was the only course to be pursued, and, although the event was the leading theme of conversation, no surprise and but little dissatisfaction was manifested.

The ordinary course of business, which had been in a condition of derangement and uncertainty, began to take its usual form, and from the chaos of the past week some promising signs of order began to appear. Of course, the run on the Discount and Circulation Banks in a great measure ceased; but the Seamen's and Bowery Savings Banks were besieged at an early hour. In order to avert the serious consequences which would inevitably result from the exhaustion of their specie, the officers of the various Savings Institutions held a meeting, and resolved to take refuge behind that clause of the law which requires depositors to give notice of their intention to withdraw their money. This course materially checked the flow of specie, and will probably terminate the unwise panic among depositors.

In the course of the day our reporters visited all the Banks in this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Below we give the result of their inquiries:

ARTISANS' BANK.
The Artisans' Bank is doing a very quiet business. It is restored to the Clearing-House, and stands now on a par with its fellow-suspenders.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The business was conducted at this bank as at the others—no specie being paid out. But few persons were in attendance, and there was no excitement.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.
The business transacted at the counter of this bank was large. The line of persons numbered over fifty. Checks were certified and received on deposit, and, as in the case of the other banks, no coin was paid out.

BANK OF COMMERCE.
The Bank of Commerce has paid checks in the bills of other banks, received considerable deposits of coin, loaned \$30,000 or more, and conducted business as usual, with the exception of paying specie. The Bank of Commerce receives special deposits of specie, checks drawn against which will be paid in specie.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
The Bank of the Republic refused our reporter information on Tuesday. It was not applied to yesterday.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.
Notwithstanding the reports which have been circulated for some days past relative to the suspension of this bank, it continued to pay specie upon its notes, as well as upon checks, until about 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, when it complied with the advice given by other banking institutions, and suspended specie payments, having between \$10,000 and \$11,000 in its vaults. Quite a number of deposits were made in the bank yesterday.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.
The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, which suspended Tuesday, with considerable specie on hand, opened again yesterday for business, on the non-specie-paying basis, giving bills for some checks, certifying others. The officers of the bank express confidence that in the course of a few days they will be enabled to cash checks where the amounts are small.

BROADWAY BANK.
At the Broadway, the usual business was transacted, with the exception of paying specie. There had been a run on the United States Marshal's office, and Capt. Rynders came around about noon for a pile of bills. A large amount was drawn out in bills.

CENTRAL BANK.
The Central Bank is situated at the junction of Fulton and Washington streets, and was the first to stop. It is stated that this bank is endeavoring to make a settlement, of which it will in due time apprise depositors, checkholders, and others having business to transact with it.

CITY BANK.
This institution resumed business on Wednesday morning in all its branches except the payment of specie.

CHATHAM BANK.
The business at this bank is carried on as usual, specie payments excepted. Checkholders exchanged largely for bills on Wednesday morning. A few small specie deposits were made. On Tuesday \$17,000 were paid out before stopping. Only \$800 remained at the time of suspension. When our reporter called at 4 p. m. for further information, the officers had gone home.

CITIZENS' BANK.
The injunction which was recently put upon this bank